

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

Published by Chattanooga News Co.
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Walter C. Johnson, Business Manager.

Entered Postoffice as Second-Class Mail
Rates of Subscription—Single copy, 5c. By
carrier: One week, 35c; one month, \$1.00.
By mail: Six months, \$5.00; twelve
months, \$9.00.

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Babylon is fallen, to rise no more.

Blessed are the peacemakers.

An early slump in the casualty list
may be expected.

Hunland will probably be glad if the
Rhine is left to it to be watched.

Nothing now seems so undesirable
or so great a handicap as a crown.

It seems like the irony of fate that
the author of the premature armistice
report should be named Wilson.

Apparently, the boundary line dis-
pute between Chile and Peru will not
stay settled long at a time.

German commissioners may have
prolonged negotiations in the hope of
getting in on that feed proposition.

Whatever else may be said of Col.
House, nobody has accused him of
having a sandy foundation.

Little wonder that Germany sur-
rendered if she knew how much artil-
lery Chattanooga had in reserve.

Gold miners are still insisting that
they must have a higher price for
their product or go out of business.

Not regret of a budding young
king, but regret of the empire is
Prince Maximilian's new title.

Germany seems to be getting ready
to hold an old-fashioned democratic
convention.

One can imagine an indignant up-
rising against Von Kuehnemann because
he did not tell more of the truth.

Emperor Charles still thinks that "us
kings" ought to stick together even if
it is necessary to hold the reunions
in Switzerland.

The colonel may rejoice if he wants
to, but New York newspapers cannot
be happy with Congressman Kitchen
still on the job.

Senator Sherman is still silent. The
election of a republican colleague in
Illinois has not been sufficient to cause
him to loosen up.

Tammany seems to have got away
with its claim of having reformed.
New York City gave its candidate for
governor more than 250,000 majority.

Col. George Harvey absolutely re-
fuses to treat for peace before 1920.
But the colonel does most of his fight-
ing behind the lines.

Gov. Whitman may decide, after all,
that there is only room for one
perpetual presidential candidate in this
country.

Notwithstanding persistent reports
to the contrary, no flea has been
discovered on the corpus of Champ
Clark's houn' dawg.

Hog values are reported lower,
which may be regarded as encourag-
ing intelligence for the two-legged vari-
ety.

Russia has asked to be considered
in peace negotiations, but Ireland
continues to observe an eloquent
silence.

The population of the down-and-out
club continues to increase by leaps and
bounds, but it doesn't seem to be con-
sidered a menace any more.

Germany is to adopt equal suffrage
thus getting ahead of the United
States senate in carrying out Presi-
dent Wilson's reforms.

Our idea of a hard task is that of
trying, at the present juncture of af-
fairs, to generate excitement over the
next city election or any other election.

It has been suggested that German
colonies be turned over to Belgium.
But most people think Belgium has
been sufficiently punished already.

Another complication in the indus-
trial situation may result from the
simultaneous attempts of some half
dozen or so Hohenzollerns to obtain
jobs.

It is natural that Gov. Whitman
should be reluctant in yielding. Both
a third term in the New York govern-
ment and a possible presidency were
involved in the returns.

Mrs. Russell Sage is said to have
expressed that scriptural observation
that "there is a scattering that in-
creaseth." Her holdings steadily grew
notwithstanding her benevolences.

An exchange thinks we may be bet-
ter able to sense and appreciate de-
lays in getting at election results when
the returns begin to come in from the
back districts of Siberia.

Now, that the election is over, it
will probably not be regarded as an
abandonment of democratic simplicity
if Al Smith shall take to the habit
of signing himself Alfred E. Smith.

Now that we have undertaken to
help feed the hungry, even of enemy
nations, Mr. Hoover will proceed to
Europe to supervise the work—which
is an earnest that it will be well done.

King Albert has given one of his
homes for a Red Cross hospital. But
that is nothing much compared with
the sacrifice of a king who gives up
all the job he has.

With socialists sitting in the seats
of power in the world's mightiest em-
pire, verily, one is reminded of Bob
Taylor's willoquy that some go up and
some go down.

Georgia ratified fifteen constitutional
amendments last Tuesday, but Mas-
achusetts rejected most of the nine-
teen amendments on which she voted.

The Smithville Review comes to us
still carrying the democratic nominees
—one of them its editor—at its mast-
head. But why not? They were all
elected.

PEACE ON EARTH.

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace to men of
good will!"

The great war is over. The slaughter has ceased. The boys
may some time soon begin to come home.

These are the tidings of great joy on this beautiful day.
Democracy has won in the terrible battle with autocracy.

Thrones have tumbled, the absolute rulers are banished. Re-
publics are being formed.

Never in the world's history was more good news told within a
few hours.

America's task was taken up only after we had been goaded
into it by the war lords, blind to the fact that we would fight, and
could fight.

Our militia has met the Prussian guard and beaten them.

A non-military nation has shown that it does not need years
and years of constant military training.

We have joined the nations of democratic principles, and the
world has gone democratic.

One of the most potent factors in the victory was the use by
the president of "spiritual weapons." The German, Austrian and
other people of the central powers came to trust him more than they
did their rulers. We overcame the evil with the good. Now we shall
do unto others as we would have others do unto us.

Peace is the normal state of man. Christ's mission was to
preach peace, and inculcate the love of neighbor, even of enemy.

With the true acceptance of His ethics, Christendom would have no
wars. Our war has been self-sacrificing, unselfish and for Samaritan
purposes. We found the wayfarer in the hands of thieves. We
have driven them off, and now will repair the wounds.

Reconstruction comes after the war. The world is to feed, to
clothe, to warm, to nourish mentally, so the frightful nightmare
may be forgotten and good will shall be restored.

The president, from the first, distinguished between the Ger-
man people, against whom we had no rancor, and their rulers, whom
he characterized as "a thing" which we could not deal with or trust.

The German people have now pulled down and done away with
that "thing." This is the first and necessary step in their regenera-
tion.

While it is the greatest victory of history for us and our allies,
it is also not without its beneficial aspects for them.

The German military machine has been thrown into the scrap
pile.

We need not fear it more. They need not bear its burden more.

Thus may other countries be relieved of this haunting fear, and re-
sume the ordinary vocations of life. Thus may Germany hope again
to be like it was in the days of Goethe and Heine.

But republics are born in travail. Sins must be expiated. It is
better so.

In the frontier days of this region the farmer went to his work
in the fields with a rifle on his arm for fear of the Indians. The
twentieth century nation has had to carry a rifle for Germany. We
may now put it up on its pegs, we hope and believe.

It is a great day for civilization.

WILLIAM HOHENZOLLERN

When Gerard talked at length with
the president one day in 1916, the lat-
ter remarked half to himself in sur-
prise at his tale of war, "Why does
all this horror come on the world?"

What causes it? "Mr. President,"
answered the ambassador, "it is the
king business."

Gerard didn't mean "nominal kings
as harmless as those of Spain and
England." He was thinking of the
powerful monarchs. "A German re-
public," he says, "would never have
embarked on the war; a German con-
gress would have thought twice before
sending their own sons to death in a
deliberate effort to annihilate other peo-
ples. In a free Germany, teachers,
ministers and professors would not
have taught the necessity of war."

The last defender of the divine right
of kings no longer German emperor,
but plain William Hohenzollern is an
exile in Holland. A dynasty which for
five hundred years has grasped power
as dead as the Bourbons of France.

The "king business," as Gerard calls
it, has cost Europe and the world
dearly, but events are happening rap-
idly which mean much for civilization.

Since Aug. 2, 1914, we have seen the
last of the Russian autocracy. The
Romanoffs, an absolutism as odious
as that of the Hohenzollerns, were the
first to suffer. Ferdinand, of Bulgaria,
was next. The immature young Kaiser
Karl of Austria-Hungary has lost the
allegiance of his kingdoms, held to-
gether through the life-time of Francis
Joseph. His exact status is today un-
certain. But Bohemia, Hungary,
Bosnia and other portions of his em-
pire have set up new governments.

As for Germany, the succession of
events is so similar to that which oc-
curred in Russia that it is difficult to
see how political chaos and economic
prostration can be avoided. So far
there has been little bloodshed, but it
will be remembered that this was true
of the early days of the Russian revo-
lution, too, as well as that of France
in 1789. But, as with the fall of the
imperial government of Russia, so in
Germany the snapping of all cords of
restraint may result in an excess
which may shock mankind. Now
that the armistice is signed and the
armies in the field will be demobilized,
millions of German soldiers will wan-
der back into the fatherland their
hearts filled with bitterness at those
who involved them in the war and
determined to take affairs into their
own hands.

In 1871 the German army lay en-
camped about Paris while the com-
mune sacked the city and civil war
reigned. Those who are not satisfied
with the punishment Germany already
has received are likely to witness con-
ditions inside the former empire which
could satisfy any such desires for
revenge if they are harbored. A na-
tion which has sought to live by the
sword certainly must suffer from its
acts. How wise has been the presi-
dent in his words to the German peo-
ple. He has never specifically de-
manded the abdication of the Kaiser.
He left that to their own people. They
have attended to the "king business,"
and although they may wander for a
time in confusion they will finally re-
organize on democratic lines and make
possible the union of all nations in a
world parliament, such as our presi-
dent has proposed.

The former Kaiser once deliberately
wrote and published this statement:
"From childhood I have been in-
fluenced by five men, Alexander the
Great, Julius Caesar, Theodor II,
Frederick the Great and Napoleon.

Each of these men dreamed a dream
of world empire. They failed. I have
dreamed a dream of German world
empire and my mailed fist shall suc-
ceed."

Experts in insanity say that the
Roman emperors, as soon as they at-
tained the rule of the world, were
made mad by the possession of that
stupendous power.

Nature had endowed William II. with
such genius as was likely to deceive
him that he was a superman and
encourage him in his ambitions. He
commanded his armies in person. He
was distinguished as a writer and public
speaker. He was an excellent shot.

He has composed music, written
verses, superintended the production
of a ballet, painted a picture, was an
architect, and clothed in a clergyman's
surplice he preached a sermon in

Jerusalem. Gerard says that all the
Hohenzollern family, including the
crown prince, are more than ordinarily
able.

Monarchs of genius are those whom
the world need fear. As Gerard says:
"Better Charles II., dallying with his
ringletted mistresses, than an Alex-
ander the Great; better Henry IV. of
France, the 'ever green gallant,' than
Frederick the Great, bathing his peo-
ple in blood. Happy nations have no
history."

The last of English sovereigns who
reigned was the hapless George III.

And yet we doubt if the Kaiser could
have vetoed this war. The military
caste had become even stronger than
he. As the head of a system, he will
go into history as responsible for what
happened. But Gerard in his second
book expresses some doubt as to
whether or not the Kaiser willingly
signed the declaration of war. It is
said the officers of the general staff
threatened to break their swords if
he refused, and he yielded. Be this
as it may, he will not be absolved
from responsibility. For years Ger-
many was not only physically but
mentally preparing for "the day."

The military party affected to believe
that if their armies did not strike
then they would be attacked later. At
that immediate crisis, they argued that
Russian mobilization endangered them
by making it impossible for the Ger-
mans to "get the jump."

It was long after this period the
Lichnowsky revelations gave the Ger-
man people the first accurate infor-
mation as to how the war might have
been avoided. "The intolerable thing,"
said the president called it, had Ger-
many in its grip. England made a
strong effort to avoid the war. There
is more question as to Russia's part.

The three empires which were first
involved all have drunk of the dregs.
Even long after its early offense,
Germany threw away its last chance
of redeeming its record, to an extent
at least.

In July, 1917, the German reichstag
adopted resolutions in favor of a peace
without annexations or indemnities—"the
Russian revolutionary formula. But
after Russia's collapse they imposed on
Russia the Brest-Litovsk treaty, prac-
tically annexing huge territories and
collecting an indemnity of billions of
dollars. Thus was German sincerity
again questioned and faith in its
promises kept as low as after Hol-
weg's reference to the Belgium treaty
as a "scrap of paper."

A moderate policy toward defeated
Russia and an abandonment of the
Netherlands offensive might have marked-
ly lessened the final punishment to Ger-
many. The lords have never
seemed to understand other countries.

The disregard of treaties, frightful-
ness, goading of America and exploi-
tation of conquests united the world
against this menace. Even their social-
ists seemed carried away with the lust
of conquest and no voice was raised
for a moderate policy, when Germany
seemingly had the power to impose
its will.

An Austrian newspaper, Arbeiter
Zeitung, describes the difference in
point of view between the central pow-
ers and the west:

"What in the west possesses the
strength of a national creed is for the
majority of the German people a prej-
udice belonging to the distant past. Guns
alone are power, and the con-
quering power of the idea is the chat-
ter of fools. Only in war does a people
become great. A powerful people must be
guided only by its own interests; im-
morality which protests against violence
is the weapon only of the weak and
the sick. That is the faith of the
leading classes of the German people.
And that is why the idea for which
the masses in America, France and
England find enthusiasm in this war
seems to the German people to be
nothing but cunning and repulsive hy-
pocrisy."

It says the policy of the entente
won friends in all neutral countries.

And it chides its rulers for their
failure to make peace, before the final
crash had come, saying:

"How much further forward we
might be now if the German statesmen
had in February and in March
after the great success of the central
powers to the east before the be-
ginning of the great German offensive
in the west, spoken as they do today!
At that time the entente was in lower

spirits and peaceful words would have
been better received in enemy coun-
tries than they are now. But then,
unfortunately, the language was dif-
ferent; then, unfortunately, it was de-
clared that no feasible peace was de-
sired in the west any more than in the
east."

Perhaps, as Henry Thomas Buckle
believed, history is an evolution, and
our Caesars, Napoleons and Kaisers
influence human events little. Possi-
bly the figures we make much of in
the chronicles are mere markers, and
events would be rounded out with-
out nearly the same results if they had not
lived, we do not know.

At any rate, the "king business" in
its intolerable form has been nearly
closed out. There are very few auto-
crats left. The military caste is going,
too. With a disarmed Germany, we
need not maintain such an enormous
burden. We shall not make the mis-
take with Germany that the coalition
did with France. The restoration of
the Bourbons postponed the republic
there a half century or more. We
shall not fail to encourage a stable
government of the people in Germany,
and Russia, too, so that the plans of
the president may be carried out and
the world receive its benefits.

We have been in the war only nine-
teen months, but all during that period
Woodrow Wilson has been leading us
to a higher and higher plane of ideals
and objects, and if any imperialistic
designs were ever held by any of our
allies they have been so largely re-
solved in our favor of democracy that
they are negligible. At the same time,
the enemy was losing the confidence
of its own people by its brutal treaties
imposed on the conquered and its con-
tinued resort to what it thought was
superior force in battle and contempt
for ideas.

Napoleon at St. Helena! William at
Utrecht!

MORE POWER NEEDED.

Discussion of the emergency power
bill, which has been recognized as a
step in the direction of government de-
velopment of water power, reveals
some features of the power situation
which have not heretofore been noted.

One of these—which might be consid-
ered as an argument for government
control—is the present irregular dis-
tribution of power. Some sections have
sufficient power available, while others
have less than enough. It seems in-
evitable, therefore, that industry shall
be more widely diffused, or that power
development be adapted to local de-
mands. The emergency power bill is
intended to provide for the later emer-
gency.

As illustrating some of the require-
ments of the situation, a recent survey
by the war industries board resulted
in the following discoveries: In the re-
gion of Philadelphia, 120,000 more
horsepower is needed which it was es-
timated would cost \$15,000,000; Pitts-
burgh needs 440,000 more horse power,
to cost \$35,000,000; Bethlehem about
\$8,000,000 for extensions; Baltimore is
short 55,000 horsepower, for which
\$4,000,000 is necessary, and Norfolk
also is suffering from a lack of suf-
ficient power. As before remarked, the
emergency power bill was introduced
for the purpose of relieving this de-
mand for more power. It provides an
appropriation of \$200,000,000.

The congestion of industry due to
the location of the coal fields and the
facilities of transportation, has become
almost acute. It answered demands
measurably in easy-going times of
peace but the war strained the system
until it cracked. Natural limitations
of power and transportation render a
congested system worse confounded.

Clearly the time has arrived when
some thought must be given to a wider
distribution of industry and the neces-
sary power for its operation. Much
relief can be had if water power de-
velopment can be intelligently directed.

For instance, the Pacific states, which
have no coal and whose oil is steadily
diminishing, have forty per cent. of the
potential water power of the country.

Prospects for an era of water power
development are, however, uncertain.

Even under the spur of the war's needs,
congress has persisted in interminable
discussions of academic collateral
questions. Following the natural re-
laxation of peace, another prolonged
period of inaction may result. Even
the sentiment for government develop-
ment will probably lose some of its
force and urgency. This sentiment has
been an outgrowth of the delay and
the fear that under private operation
only the more choice sites would be
selected for development.

Power development is, however, the
great internal industrial issue. This
is true not only because of the con-
stantly growing demands for power,
but from the incidental benefits to flow
from increased navigation and irriga-
tion facilities. It ought not to be de-
layed any longer.

TENNESSEE AND MISSISSIPPI.

In an editorial on the prison situa-
tion in Mississippi several weeks ago,
the Memphis News-Scimitar said in
part:

"They order some things better in
Mississippi than they do in many other
places, and this is especially true in
the management of their convicts.

Down near Parchman, the state of
Mississippi owns a farm which is six-
teen miles square, and all cultivated
by convict labor. Travelers who have
been there say that it is the most beau-
tiful sight that can be seen. It is im-
planted with corn and cotton, and from
one side to the other not a weed or a
speck of grass can be seen. It is abso-
lutely clean, and if the weather is at
all propitious a great crop will be
raised on this magnificent piece of
ground."

In its further consideration of the
subject, the News-Scimitar says, of
course, that a majority of Mississippi
convicts are negroes who have been
reared and trained on the plantations.

Their labor is particularly valuable in
conducting farming operations by the
state. The soil and climate of Mis-
sissippi are also both well adapted to
the profitable use of convict labor in
the growing of crops, and the state
is consequently enjoying a margin of
income over expenses in the opera-
tion.

Our contemporary makes no recom-
mendation outright. It recognizes that
Tennessee convicts who are now min-
ing coal are serving the state with ef-
ficiency. But reading between the
lines, it is clear that a hint is intended
that we might go further and do worse
than to adopt some features of the
Mississippi plan in Tennessee. And
now that a new administration is soon

to be installed, the time seems propi-
tious for the consideration of possible
changes in our system of prison man-
agement.

A combination of circumstances may
increase the probability that more of
Tennessee's prison population may be
used, at least temporarily, in farm work.
The removal of the boys' reformatory
from Nashville to the Herbert
among things growing out of the
latency. Governor-elect Roberts de-
clares that the state's property there
comprises a body of 8,000 acres sus-
ceptible of profitable cultivation in
vegetables and fruits, and he favors a
policy of making these boys earn their
keep, which has not heretofore been
done.

In addition to the boys of the re-
formatory, the state has a consider-
able number of convicts working on a
lease contract, which is not very re-
munerative, but which expires next
spring. These might come in handy,
if the surface development of the
Domain is undertaken, to assist tem-
porarily in the opening up and construc-
tion process while other plans were
being worked out. A man who works
among things growing out of the
ground is all the better for the ex-
perience.

One of our weekly exchanges refers
to Senator Jim Ham Lewis as "the
laughing stock of the house." We are
unable to understand just why he
should be so hilariously regarded in
the house, however.

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probably succeed Mr. Sherley of Ken-
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